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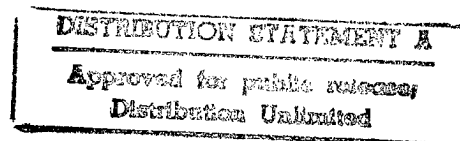
JPRS-CPS-86-021

19 February 1986

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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



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19 February 1986

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CASES CONCERNING DERELICTION OF DUTY INCREASE

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 28 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by Jian Fawen [4675 3127 2429]: "All Levels of Inspection Organizations Throughout China, When Dealing with Cases of Dereliction of Duty, Were Careful To Stress Examination and Punishment of Large, Important Cases; In First Half of Year 132 Accusations Were Made and Criminal Elements Received Appropriate Punishment"]

[Text] All levels of inspection organizations throughout China, with the collaboration of the sections concerned, have strengthened the examination and handling of cases of dereliction of duty. In the first half of this year there were 292 cases, an increase of 4.9 percent over the same period last year. Of these, 231 cases have already been taken care of, an increase of 34.5 percent over the same period last year. Of 132 accusations made, 70 people have been found guilty in people's court.

All levels of people's inspection organizations stressed the examination and punishment of large and important cases when dealing with cases of dereliction of duty. According to statistics for 11 provinces and cities, a total of 34 important cases were decided in the first half of this year. In April of this year, at the people's inspection court of Zhejiang province, Hangzhou City, Xihu District, Yan Xiaohang [7346 2556 5300], a correspondence clerk with the Zhejiang Branch of the China Mechanical Export-import Company, was accused of serious negligence in willfully pigeonholding and concealing letters on foreign trade, thus causing the government to lose more than 500,000 yuan in foreign exchange. The people's court punished Yan Xiaohang by law with a 2 and 1/2-year prison term. The Duanan County people's inspection court made a serious study of a case in which the cargo of Duanan County Coastal Navigation Company Ship No 10 completely burned up, prosecuting by law the captain of the ship, Xu Shangzhao [1776 0006 2156], and punishing him for willfully abandoning his duties aboard ship.

Inspection organizations in every area strove to eliminate interference and overcome obstacles in order to punish according to the law a number of people who were guilty of dereliction of duty. Nanfang Traction Company vehicle section foreman Liu Chaofan [0491 6389 0416], while the section's workers were sweeping and cleaning, decided on his own to use gasoline to clean the floor, which led to a fire that killed two people, seriously injured one person,

and harmed five others. After the incident occurred, the company tried to avoid reporting it, planning instead to decide the case on its own. While the people's inspection court of Hunan Province, Zhuzhou city, was examining the case, several people appeared to intercede for Liu to keep him from being punished. The judges braved these difficulties and obstructions by actively using their knowledge of the law, conscientiously examining and obtaining evidence, and finally presenting a legal accusation to the people's court so that they could prosecute Liu Chaofan for his legal responsibility.

Every level of the people's inspection organization, in the process of inspecting and handling cases of dereliction of duty, made a point of resolutely combating economic criminal activities and conspiracies and uncovering many serious economic criminal elements. While many inspection organizations were still considering cases, a number of enterprises were found to have management shortcomings. They actively made suggestions to the units with the problems and to other units concerned, so that these sections could establish a sound, rigorous management system and could be more productive.

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CSO: 4005/303

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHIEF CONCERNS OF YOUNG INTELLECTUALS

Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 23 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Xu Jialiang [1776 1367 5328], and Gu Baozhong (7357 1405 1813]:
"Chief Desire of Young Intellectuals Is to Forge Ahead; Their Concerns:
Making Full Use of Their Potential, Expanding Their Knowledge, Striving for
Political Progress; Attention Should Be Paid to Fact That 70 Percent Are
Wasting Their Intelligence through Inability to Make Full Use of Their
Potentials"]

[Text] What are the chief concerns of young intellectuals of the 1980s?
Recently, the standing committees of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry;
Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery; Ministry of Culture;
Chinese Academy of Sciences; Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; and other
units, 11 in all, separately surveyed more than 1,100 university graduates and
graduate school graduates attached to their units and found that the chief
concerns of young intellectuals are a desire to make full use of their
potential and a yearning for opportunities to renew their knowledge and strive
for political progress. In response to a question with a choice of 100
answers, "What is your greatest desire?" those who chose, "To make full use of
my potential, to quickly make a contribution, to quickly become an important
human resource," made up two-thirds of the total. This can be taken to be an
indication that a primary trait of contemporary young intellectuals is
exerting themselves to forge ahead.

But those who felt that they were "not currently able to make full use of their
potential" or "not able to make any use of their potential" made up more than
70 percent of those surveyed. Where does the reason lie? First, there is the
practice of "deciding on the basis of qualifications and record of service."
This has become a chronic ailment in many units. There was a young comrade in
an institute who had obtained two master's degrees abroad, but upon his return
he was made the leader of a task force and was considered to be "too
inexperienced, lacking in qualifications." This institute has an unwritten
rule: only higher-ranking personnel are authorized to initiate projects and
draw research expenses, equipment, and materials. In this way, many creative
lower-ranking young people are spurned, and it is very difficult for them to
develop their talents. Consequently, some young people are reduced to engaging
in "underground" projects or going through the pain of seeking transfers.
Second, there is the serious phenomenon of wasted intelligence. This is a very

pronounced problem in our nation's organizations and their subsidiary units. In one ministry, it was reported that, of more than 300 university students assigned there over the past few years, more than half were working as assistants. At the office, they received and dispatched mail, copied texts, kept files, and served as messengers. Those at the basic level made purchases, traced designs on paper, moved equipment, and cleaned utensils. When young intellectuals make suggestions for this state of affairs, they are often called "arrogant and conceited," or "fastidious but incompetent," or "lacking the spirit to do solid work." Third, what is studied is not put to use. According to the statistics of one ministry, an average of only 50 percent of the young intellectuals who were in a medical unit of scientific research facility of an organization belonging to this ministry were suited to their jobs. In some units, graduates who majored in atmospheric physics have been assigned to administrative work for long periods, and university students who majored in music have ended up doing organizational work.

Renewing knowledge and finding a way to continue their education is another major concern of young intellectuals discovered in the survey. In response to the question, "What suggestions do you have for preparatory work?," asked on one ministry's questionnaire, the vast majority responded in this fashion: First, quickly build up a library or reference room. In recent years, quite a few young people's study groups have spontaneously sprung up in our nation's organizations. These intellectual "salons" and the undiminished passion for taking graduate school entrance examinations (which of course should be comprehensively studied) is also proof of this. It is reported that their primary subjects of study are new knowledge in every field, use of calculators, and foreign languages.

But since administrators generally have not put the critically important matter of young people continuing their education on their agendas, planning has been lacking, and measures that have been taken have been ineffective. At one ministry, some young people who had not time to patronize the library during work hours asked if it could be kept open two evenings a week. Although this was but a small matter, it still was not resolved even after the organization's leaders made several appearances to discuss it. Young people at one institute used a meeting room inside the institute to hold an after-hours foreign language class, with more than 100 individuals participating. After more than half a year had passed, the departments involved had the effrontery to demand a fee, and the class had no choice but to disband. According to reports, some unit leaders feel that young intellectuals already have a "diploma in hand" and thus need not continue to study, consequently, whenever there is an opportunity for advanced study, an individual with empty hands [no diploma] is selected for the opportunity to get a diploma. This sort of egalitarianism in learning is totally undesirable!

Of the respondents surveyed, more than 40 percent of the young intellectuals are strongly desirous of entering the Party. These individuals actively engage in study of the Party constitution, lessons and reports on the Party, and related activities. But some units have not given this the attention it deserves. Current members of the Party who are 25 years of age and under and attached to national organizations account for only 3.4 percent of the total number of Party members, only slightly higher than the 3.34 percent national average. This is not at all suitable in view of the nature and position of the national organizations and their comparatively high status among young people.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SUBSTANDARD GRADUATE SCHOOLS NOT TO BE RECOGNIZED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 29 Sep 85 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Responsible Persons of State Education Committee and State Council Academic Degrees Committee Stress: 'Graduate Schools' Established Without Fulfilling Prescribed Conditions and Without Obtaining Approval Will Not Be Recognized; Academic Degree-awarding Units and Courses Not Approved by the State Not Authorized to Grant Academic Degrees"]

[Text] Recently some units have not acted in accord with stipulated examination and approval procedures and have unilaterally established graduate schools, recruited graduate students, and drawn up plans to grant their own master's degrees, thereby causing concern from several quarters in society. Because of this situation, reporters of this paper interviewed responsible persons from the State Education Committee and the State Council Academic Degrees Committee.

Question: Why have graduate schools been established on a trial basis? What are the conditions governing the trial establishment of graduate schools? What are the approval procedures that must be adhered to?

Answer: During the past few years, the development of graduate education in China has been very rapid. In order to meet the needs of rapid development of graduate education and Chinese socialist modernization transformation, strengthening the leadership and management of graduate student work, and producing quantitatively more and qualitatively better high-level, specialized human talent, it has been decided with the approval of the State Council that some key national institutions of higher learning will establish graduate schools on a trial basis.

The conditions for trial establishment of a graduate school are that the courses and special fields of the national key institutions of higher learning be comparatively comprehensive and that the foundation for scientific research be comparatively good; that it have professors and assistant professors who can direct doctoral and master's degree students and suitable courses and special disciplines for granting doctoral and master's degrees; that it have many years of experience in training graduate students and a comparatively sound managerial structure and system; and that it be able to provide doctoral and master's degree students with operable laboratories, equipped with necessary equipment for experiments and measurements, with secure funding for scientific research and comparatively comprehensive library resources.

To establish a graduate school on a trial basis, it is required that a school first seek verification from the authorities responsible for the school and the State Education Committee, and then apply for approval from the State Council.

Graduate education is the top rung of our nation's educational ladder; it is an important organizational part of socialist higher education. The trial establishment of graduate schools represents a large reform in graduate education. Since we still lack experience in graduate education, it is necessary to make experiments and hold fast to the principle of "Quality First." Up until the present time, the State Council has approved a total of 22 institutions of higher learning, including Beijing University, for trial establishment of graduate schools.

Question: What regulations are there pertaining to graduate school recruitment units and courses of study and special disciplines? If the state has not approved, it is possible to unilaterally decide to recruit graduate students?

Answer: To ensure the quality of graduate students, the task of recruiting graduate students has been undertaken by the State Education Committee's (formerly the Ministry of Education's) unified leadership and management since the revival of graduate education in 1978. Planning for the recruitment of graduate students has been comprehensively considered and determined by the State Education Committee and related organs based on the needs of the state, the educational level and foundation for scientific research work and guidance capacity of the teachers of the training units, among other factors. All academic courses and special disciplines authorized to grant doctoral and master's degrees can recruit graduate students. Units authorized to grant doctoral and master's degrees which seek to increase the number of their academic courses and special disciplines that grant master's degrees must abide by the stipulated conditions and report to the responsible authorities for approval. Those units which are not authorized to grant master's degrees generally should receive authority to grant master's degrees before they start to recruit students. Where there are special circumstances that make it necessary to recruit graduate students, these must be reported to the State Education Committee for approval. Any "graduate school" established without meeting these conditions and not undergoing the stipulated approval procedure will not receive recognition. The students that it trains will not be able to receive graduate student status or educational documents and will not be entitled to enjoy graduate student treatment.

Question: What authority is there for the national regulation of the granting of academic degrees? Can units that are not authorized to grant academic degrees unilaterally grant graduate degrees?

Answer: The "People's Republic of China Regulations Pertaining to Academic Degrees" are the fundamental legal regulations governing matters involving academic degrees. [These regulations] were passed and announced by the 13th Plenary Session of the Standing Committee of the 5th National People's Congress and have been in effect since January 1, 1981. According to Article 8 of the "People's Republic of China Regulations Pertaining to Academic Degrees,"

master's degrees and doctoral degrees are to be granted by institutions of higher learning and scientific research organizations which have been granted this authority by the State Council. Academic degree-granting institutions of higher learning and scientific research organizations (called "degree-granting units" for short, and their courses of study granting academic degrees will be identified by the State Council Standing Committee on Degrees and announced after receiving approval from the State Council." During the past few years, the granting of academic degrees in our nation has consistently been conducted in accordance with these regulations. Any academic degree-granting unit and course of study (special discipline) that grants academic degrees without having received academic degree-granting authority from the State Council does not have the authority to grant academic degrees.

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CSO: 4005/119

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

ZHANG SHUDE ADDRESSES HENAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

HK280918 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The 18th meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded in Zhengzhou yesterday morning [25 January]. The meeting adopted Henan Province's regulations on the prohibition of gambling, law on measurements, resolution on further strengthening physical culture in our province, and the namelist of appointments and removals.

Chairman Zhang Shude presided over yesterday's meeting and spoke on how the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee vigorously implements the spirit of the conferences of the central organ cadres and organ cadres at the provincial level and how it follows the organ of power in making basic improvements in party style and the general mood of the society. He said: Developing socialist democracy and putting the socialist legal system on a sound basis is the fundamental task of the People's Congress Standing Committee. Accomplishment of this task is closely related to the basic improvement of party style and the general mood of society. Therefore, in the course of basically improving party style and the general mood of society, apart from acting in accordance with the requirements of the central authorities and Provincial CPC Committee, we must do three aspects of our work well:

1. Members of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee must intensify study and do well in taking the lead in the aspect of correcting party style and basically improving the general mood of society.
2. The Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee must also maintain close ties with the people's deputies and, through contacts with the deputies, quickly understand the masses' views and demands.
3. It is necessary to further strengthen the building of the organs of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, to really improve the organs' workstyle, to enhance work efficiency, and to establish the idea of wholeheartedly serving the people.

Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee vice chairmen, including Yue Xiaoxia, Lin Xiao, Ji Hanxing, Ding Shi, Guo Peijun, and Fan Lian, attended yesterday's meeting. Provincial higher People's Court President Li Ming and responsible persons of departments concerned at the provincial level, of some city and county people's congress standing committees, and of all prefectures who coordinate people's congress work, attended the meeting as nonvoting delegates.

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CSO: 4005/422

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

LIU QIZHI SPEAKS AT HUBEI PARTY GRASSROOTS CONFERENCE

HK280920 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Excerpts] This afternoon, at the provincial conference on grassroots party building organization, Liu Qizhi, Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee member and Provincial CPC Committee Organization Department director, stressed: CPC committees and organization departments at all levels must regard the spirit of the national conference of party delegates as the guiding principle, do work in a down-to-earth manner and well, build grassroots party organizations in our province well, and strive for a basic improvement of party style and the general mood of society so as to promote and guarantee the smooth progress of urban and rural reform and economic construction in our province.

Liu Qizhi pointed out: Since the 12th Party Congress, the building of all grassroots party organizations throughout the province has been carried out in the new situation where urban and rural reform has been carried out gradually but thoroughly, economic construction has developed steadily, and all-round party rectification has been developed healthily. However, due to a profound change in urban and rural reform, in the economy, and in our livelihoods, the building of grassroots party organizations cannot meet the needs of the new situation and new tasks. In some units and places the party does not do its own work and disregards its ideological and organizational building. Some grassroots party organizations are weak and slack and have lax discipline. Some party members cannot give play to their roles very well. Some are degenerative and deteriorative and no longer meet the requirements for party membership.

In view of this, Liu Qizhi emphasized: CPC committees at all levels must seriously implement the spirit of the national conference of party delegates, resolutely implement the principle that the party must do its own work, really do well in grasping party rectification in the grassroots party organizations at and below the county level, and seriously solve the problems existing between grassroots party organizations and party members. They must continue to implement the principle of the four modernizations of cadres and build the leadership groups of the grassroots party organizations into powerful fighting forces. It is necessary to vigorously educate party members and give full play to the party members' vanguard and exemplary role. It is necessary to do well in recruiting party members and to further improve the ranks of party members. Organization departments at all levels must act well as staff officers and assistants of CPC committees in strengthening grassroots party organizations.

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CSO: 4005/422

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI CONFERENCE ON GRASSROOTS PARTY BUILDING ENDS

HK290900 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The provincial conference on the building of grassroots party organizations concluded this afternoon. This morning, the conference held a rally at which the provincial CPC Committee named and commended advanced party branches and outstanding Communist Party members. Leading comrades including Zhao Fulin, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Shen Yinluo, vice chairman of the provincial Advisory Committee; and Liu Qizhi, provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee member and director of the Organization Department of the Provincial CPC Committee, presented banners and outstanding party member's certificates. Zhao Fulin spoke at the rally.

This conference on the building of grassroots party organizations lasted 5 days. In his speech, Zhao Fulin stressed: The building of grassroots party organizations is an important task of the party. However, some units have not attached sufficient importance to this work. This deserves our attention. The secretaries of CPC committees at all levels must regularly go deep into the grassroots to conduct investigations and studies, help them solve the problems existing in the grassroots party organizations, and sum up and popularize advanced experiences so that the grassroots party organizations can meet the needs of the situation and new tasks.

Zhao Fulin pointed out: The provincial CPC Committee has decided to name and commend a number of advanced party branches and outstanding party members. Party organizations at all levels throughout the province must regard the activities of publicizing and learning from the advanced party branches and outstanding party members as an important matter of strengthening party building and seriously grasp it well. With their advanced deeds as the teaching material, we must conduct education about ideals, discipline, and the party's basic program for the party members, help them heighten their conscientiousness and strengthen party spirit, fundamentally correct our own workstyle, and, in the course of reform and the building of two civilizations, give play to our vanguard and exemplary role. We must link the activities of learning from the progressives with party rectification in the grassroots units. On the one hand, we must commend the progressives, and on the other, correct unhealthy trends so as to promote the basic improvement of party style.

At this morning's rally, the representatives of the advanced party branches and of the outstanding party members spoke, declaring that they would shun arrogance and impetuosity and continuously make new contributions.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN FORUM DISCUSSES GRASSROOTS PARTY BUILDING

HK290257 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The provincial CPC Committee held a forum from 22 to 27 January to discuss building of the party's grassroots organizations in the province, in order to convey and implement the spirit of the national forum on building grassroots rural party organizations and the forum of a number of provinces and municipalities on party organizational work in industrial enterprises.

Zhao Di, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a summation. He stressed: The party committees at all levels must enhance understanding, strengthen leadership, and get a good grasp of building the party's grassroots organizations. At present it is necessary to focus on the following tasks:

1. Promote education for party members and bring their vanguard and model role into full play.
2. Further readjust and build the leadership groups of the grassroots party organizations in the rural areas.
3. Following the institution of the responsibility system for plant managers, enterprise CPC committees must exercise ideological and political leadership in the enterprises and ensure the implementation of all the party's principles and policies.
4. Continue to do a good job in recruiting party members. In doing so, we must put quality first and avoid one-sided pursuit of numbers.
5. Improve the qualities of the grassroots party organizations.

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CSO: 4005/422

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI RADIO COMMENTARY ON PARTY'S AFFAIRS

HK290902 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Station Commentary: "Adhere to the Principle That the Party Must Take Care of Its Affairs and Strengthen the Building of Grassroots Party Organization"]

[Text] The provincial conference on the building of grassroots party organizations makes a very important point: In the course of reform and construction, it is necessary to adhere to the principle that the party must take care of its affairs and continuously strengthen the building of the grassroots party organizations. This is an old saying but a new topic. We say that it is an old saying because our party has always stressed the constant strengthening of party building in the course of the revolution and construction. We say that it is a new topic because in the wake of the all-round and penetrating development of reform of the urban and rural economic structure, the work of building the grassroots party organizations is facing a series of new circumstances and new problems. For example, rural areas have implemented the system of household contracted responsibilities, and factories, universities, colleges, and some scientific research units have begun the system of factory directors, school principals, and institute directors assuming responsibilities and some other comrades have held that we now only need 10,000 yuan households and do not need party branches. As the party is not involved, the building of grassroots party organizations has been disregarded.

We must know that although we carry out all reforms, and in whatever reforms we carry out, we cannot change the basic principle that we must adhere to party leadership, to the party organizations' fighting force, and to the party members' exemplary and vanguard role. Over the past few years, the facts of urban and rural reform have proved that a place where work has been done well will surely have a strong and powerful party organization and good party members who have given play to their exemplary and vanguard role.

To implement the principle that the party must take care of its affairs, apart from enhancing ideology and understanding, we must have clear demands and measures. The party Constitution adopted by the 12th National Party Congress points out: The CPC Central Committee and local and grassroots party organizations must attach importance to party building, regularly discuss and inspect the propaganda, educational, organizational, mass, and united front work of the party, and pay attention to the study of the ideological and political situation both inside and outside the party.

If the party wants to take care of its affairs, it must do what is pointed out by the party Constitution. We must grasp the building of grassroots party organizations as the essential work of the CPC committees. We must really build the grassroots party organizations well so as to guarantee the smooth development of all reforms and the smooth progress of building two civilizations.

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CSO: 4005/422

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG CONCLUDES CONFERENCE ON ORGANIZATION WORK

HK310523 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] The 5-day provincial conference on organization work concluded today. Wang Ning, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, made a speech at the closing session. Zheng Guoxiong, Standing Committee member of the Provincial CPC Committee and director of the Provincial CPC Committee organization department, made a summary speech.

The conference maintained that this year is an important one for the province to further implement the work of opening up, reform and invigoration. We must promote the work to a new level.

The conference urged that first, we must do well in the four modernizations of leading groups at all levels. The leading groups must have a rational structure in terms of age, education, knowledge and professional skills. We must give play to the overall functions of leading groups. We must build the third echelon with a strong sense of responsibility when selecting and augmenting reserve cadres.

Second, we must strengthen the building of party organization at the grassroots, and make great efforts in party members' education. Our focal point is to do well in the education among party member-cadres. In particular, we must do well in rotation training of rural party member-cadres at the grassroots. During this and next year, we should readjust the leading groups of party organizations at the grassroots. The focal point should be on party organization leading groups at district and township levels.

Third, we must implement well the policy toward intellectuals, and solve the problems left over from the past in policies concerning cadres.

Fourth, we must actively promote reform of the cadres' system, strengthen supervision over cadres, strictly enforce the cadres' retirement system, abolish the system of taking up leading posts for life, and promote the exchange of leading cadres at and above county level.

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CSO: 4005/422

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN PARTY COMMITTEE CONVENES MEETING ON PROPAGANDA WORK

HK241129 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Recently, the provincial CPC Committee convened a meeting on propaganda work, at which it pointed out the general guiding ideology for this year's propaganda work. That is:

We should study, propagate and act in an in-depth way the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates. Focusing on the education on the present situation and policies, we should really strengthen the ideological and political work, as well as the building of socialist spiritual civilization. We should grasp propaganda work in a vigorous way. We should make it serve the smooth progress of various reforms, various kinds of construction that focus on economic construction, and the purpose of promoting a fundamental turn for the better in the party workstyle, and in the order and general mood of society.

The meeting held: Proceeding from this general guiding ideology, we must emphatically grasp well the following tasks in this year's propaganda work:

First, we should further organize well the study and propaganda of documents of the National Conference of Party Delegates. We should conduct a large-scale and in-depth education on the present situation and policies. In particular, we must grasp well the education on the four basic principles and reforms; propagate the guiding principles, goals and policies proposed by the Seventh 5-Year Plan suggestions; and propagate the 1986 Central Document No 1 so that the masses fully understand the necessity, importance, complexity and formidability of reforms. Therefore, they will enthusiastically take part in reforms.

Second, we should conduct in-depth education on ideals and discipline, and promote a fundamental turn for the better in the party workstyle and general mood of society. We should integrate education with the general goal and general task of the party. We should also integrate education with party rectification and improvement of the general mood of society.

Third, we should greatly strengthen and improve ideological and political work. We should correctly understand the status and role of the work under the new situation. We should firmly establish the thinking of grasping simultaneously

the building of the two civilizations, and strive to achieve results in the two civilizations.

Fourth, we should implement the new requirement that both the new and old cadres must study Marxist theory. We must seriously do well in education on theory among cadres, and in the education of standardization theory among cadres at their posts. We should also grasp well the study of party committee core groups at and above the county level.

Fifth, we should uphold the practice of taking social benefit as the sole criterion, and strive to do well in the undertakings of literature and art, press, and publishing. We should produce more and better food for the mind. Literary and art workers must correctly handle the relations between the freedom of creation and the strengthening of the sense of social responsibility. They should strive to create more fine works which serve the people, and advocate unity and formulation of great plans. The publishing departments must strive to improve their product quality, and do well in distribution in books. The press units must correctly handle relations among their work, the party spirit, aspirations of the people, practical results and accuracy. They should really safeguard the accuracy of news. The administrative committees for social culture at various levels must strengthen their supervision over audio and video products, newspapers and journals. They should resolutely check the phenomenon of recklessly editing and publishing books and journals, and resolutely ban illegal publications.

Sixth, we should strengthen the work of propagating in other areas the province's situation in the areas of politics, economics, culture, science, education, people's livelihood, tourist spots and so on. We should promote friendship, and economic, technological cooperation, and trade between the province and other areas.

Seventh, we should seriously do well in the propaganda teams' ideological and disciplinary construction. We should strive to improve the political quality and professional skills of the workers, in addition to the requirement that they should take the lead in building spiritual civilization.

Liu Zheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, made an important speech at the meeting. We stressed: The present situation of propaganda work is that the province has made great achievements. The task is arduous. There are many things to attend to. Both the party and the people pin high hopes on us. Therefore, propaganda departments must strive to do well in the work.

(Xia Zhanghong), member of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee and director of the propaganda department, delivered a report at the meeting on last year's situation in propaganda work, as well as this year's arrangement for the work.

Propaganda department heads of various prefectural, autonomous prefectural and city CPC committees; as well as responsible comrades of various provincial departments and bureaus in charge of the work, attended the meeting.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI'S GUAN GUANGFU EXAMINES TV DRAMA

HK210553 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Guan Guangfu, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, recently reviewed the 14-episode TV drama series "Zhuge Liang." He enthusiastically praised the drama serial as having a lively and tightknit plot, and very moving scenes. He hoped that the production workers would make greater efforts to produce high-quality TV dramas, so as to provide the viewers with more and better nourishment for the mind.

This serial drama was jointly produced by the Hubei Television Station and the Hubei TV Drama Production Center. It took more than 2 years to produce the drama. Recently, Comrade Guan Guangfu examined all of the drama's 14 episodes.

He said enthusiastically: The TV drama "Zhuge Liang" is a successful one. The drama is marked with local flavor, and is worth watching.

The TV drama is adapted from the stories about Zhuge Liang in the "Romance of the Three Kingdoms." During the process of production, Comrade Guan Guangfu was much concerned about the production workers.

In November 1983, he and Qian Yunlu, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, visited the workers on location. They also watched the episodes entitled "Emergence of Wolong" [Zhuge Liang's nickname] and "Battle of Wits at Chibi" on videotape. They hoped that the production workers would make great efforts improving the quality of TV dramas, and let the people appreciate the workers' fine artistic products.

In October 1985, Comrade Guan Guangfu examined the episodes entitled "The Heated Dispute with a Group of Scholars" and "Kongming [name taken by Zhuge Liang himself] Attends Funeral of Zhou Yu" in his capacity as delegates to an enlarged meeting of the provincial CPC Committee. Then, he said happily: The production of the drama has been improved. I think these two episodes are better than the previous two. The stories are clear, the characters have marked features, and the script is written in a lively way.

The TV drama series is being broadcast by Hubei Television Station from 16 to 18 January. Starting from 20 January, the China Central Television Station will broadcast the TV drama nationwide.

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CSO: 4005/422

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG CRACKS SPY CASE, ARRESTS KMT AGENT

HK260504 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1320 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Report: "Story of How Yeh Min-Chi, a KMT Spy From Taiwan, Was Arrested"--ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Guangzhou, 25 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--On the afternoon of 15 June 1984, in a room inside a certain big hotel in Hong Kong, an old man received, with shaky hands, a bundle of bank notes from a certain Mr Chen [7115], a KMT special agent from Taiwan, and asked: "Mr Chen, you have given me this 'dangerous card.' What should I do in the future?"

Chen told him to sign a "loyalty pledge." By writing down his name, "Ye Minji [0673 3046 1015]," he once again became an enemy of the people.

Before liberation, Yeh Minji headed the intelligence division of the KMT's Provisional Seventh Division and, with the rank of a colonel, he also headed a commando unit directly under the armed secret agent squad of the military commission. In addition, he was also a leader of a certain triad society. After the founding of new China, he was sentenced to life imprisonment for his crime of participating in counterrevolutionary activities. In 1975, the government leniently mitigated his sentence and allowed him to settle down in Xinxing County. In April of 1984, he was allowed to go to Hong Kong to visit his relatives. During his stay in Hong Kong, KMT spies spotted him and sent a special agent to approach him through his ties with the triad society of which he was a member. This special agent treated him to dinners, shopped with him, showed him around, and gave him money and presents. Finally, this special agent successfully talked him into joining Taiwan's KMT special agents organization. Yeh received training, adopted a pseudonym and a code name, learned secret writing and made contact, and received money and a radio tuned to Taiwan broadcasting stations. Then, he was to return to the mainland to establish ties with members of the old triad societies on Xi Jiang, set up special agent organizations, and collect intelligence.

In late June of 1984, Yeh Minji returned to Xinxing. In December, a Taiwan special agent organ in Hong Kong sent someone to bring him money and a letter written in invisible ink, ordering him to "carry out his work" as quickly as possible. Subsequently, he frequently used invisible ink to write political and economic intelligence and sent it to the special agent organ in order to claim funds and monetary awards from it.

Last year, before the Ching Ming Festival, the special agent organ ordered Yeh Minji to step up his activities and recruit spies by organizing a "martial art society." This special agent organ also promised to give him a generous award if he could successfully fulfill his task. Subsequently, Yeh Minji enthusiastically collaborated with some members of those old triad societies to plan the establishment of a "martial art team" and, by pretending to teach people martial art, talked those who did not know the truth into joining. The Taiwan special agent organ sent someone to bring him HKD3,000 and a camera.

On 10 October 1985, Yeh Min-chi's "Lion Martial Art Team" came into existence. With the camera given by the special agent organ, Yeh took photographs at the "elaborate ceremony" for the founding of the "martial art team" and planned to send them to the special agent organ to claim merit and to ask for awards.

However, Yeh Min-chi's activities had been under the surveillance of the state's public security organs. With the close support of the prefectural public security organs in Zhaoqing and after careful investigations, Guangdong's provincial national security organs had assembled ample evidence about Yeh Min-chi's sabotage and spying activities and arrested him on 12 October 1985.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

WORK CONFERENCE ON OLD CADRES--The 4-day provincial conference on work concerning old cadres concluded this afternoon at (Hongshan) hotel. Zhao Fulin, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; and Liu Qizhi, member of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee and director of the Organization Department, attended and spoke at the conference. Zhao Fulin proposed requirements for this year's work concerning old cadres. He said: We must really strengthen the leadership over the work concerning old cadres. The staff of organization, and personnel departments, as well as those in charge of the work concerning old cadres, at all levels must further correct their ideology in guiding their work. They should strengthen the party spirit, be willing to participate in a task that receives little attention, and willingly bear the burden of work. They should periodically inform the old cadres about the work situation, frequently visit the old cadres to listen to their opinions and demands, really implement down to every one of them the principles, policies and regulations of the central authorities and provincial CPC Committee concerning old cadres. Therefore, the old cadres can have a happy, healthy and long life. [Excerpt] [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jan 86 HK] /8918

WORK CONFERENCE ON VETERAN CADRES--Wuchang opened the provincial work conference on veteran cadres today. The conference was attended by more than 100 people, including heads of various prefectural, city, autonomous prefectural, and county CPC Committee bureaus for veteran cadres, and responsible comrades of cadres' offices of various organs directly under the provincial authorities. Last year, the province's party organizations and departments in charge of work concerning veteran cadres at various levels did a lot in the areas of giving the retired cadres political benefits and benefits concerning their livelihood, augmenting their spiritual and cultural life, and giving play to their role of doing what they can in the course of building the two civilizations. They scored considerable successes in the work. The province has now established over 1,900 cultural offices and 39 recreational centers for retired cadres, and has built more than 2,950 apartments for them. Better services are also offered to them in the areas of transportation, medical care, and supply of materials. This provincial work conference on veteran cadres will study, sum up the situation and exchange experience in the work. It will also discuss and work out plans and tasks for this year. [Text] [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jan 86 HK] /8918

CSO: 4005/422

SOUTHWEST REGION

STRENGTHEN COUNTY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS, IMPROVE MOOD OF SOCIETY

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 85 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Comrade Li Shuji, at Provincial Committee County Party Secretaries Conference, Stresses Effort To Strengthen County-level Party Organizations and Leadership; Comrade Qiu Chuangjiao Spoke on Subject of Strengthening Public Security and Improving General Mood of Society"]

[Text] Yesterday morning, Yunnan deputy provincial party secretary Li Shuji [2621 2885 1015] and provincial standing committee and judicial committee chairman Qiu Chuangjiao [6726 0482 2403] both gave speeches at the provincial committee county party secretaries conference.

The subject of Comrade Li Shuji's speech was "Strengthening Unity of County-level Units and Earnestly Rectifying Party Mood." He said that in accordance with the decisions of the 2d Plenum of the 12th CPC Central Committee, our provincial CPC did a thorough job of arranging party consolidation work. The second group of second-phase consolidated units consists mainly of the party administrative organizations of 109 counties, distributed over every district, and commercial units under provincial or local control, equivalent to the county level. County-level party administrative organizations in the party and national leadership system are placed in the front line of the reform and reconstruction of the two cultures. All party directives, policies, and responsibilities, from top to bottom, have to pass through them in order to be implemented and carried out well. The level of a party administration's ideology, behavior, and organizational conditions, its struggle capabilities, and its quality of political ideology all have a strong effect on the party's progress and direction, through implementation of policies and the proper development of all aspects of reform and restructuring, as well as on the stabilization of border regions, solidarity of ethnic groups, economic growth, and the people's well-being. We certainly must be determined to carry out of the consolidation county-level units well. All-province county-level party leadership groups have been formed or reorganized as a result of the 1983 restructuring. Politically, they embrace the programs of the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee. They support the CPC leadership, a younger one with more culture, technical knowledge, talent, and creativeness, and they wholeheartedly get their jobs done; this is their fundamental characteristic. Nevertheless, we cannot help noticing that because the county-level one has not yet fully carried out a systematic consolidation, there are still the same

widespread problems that the CPC has pointed out in its decision on consolidation with regard to ideology, morale, and organization; among the current problems concerning reconstruction pointed out by this last National Conference of Party Delegates, some are still very apparent. At present, we must especially stress the matter of correctly assessing the situation in order that, in accordance with party regulations and the requirements of the CPC's consolidation decision, county committees and county-level unit party organizations can be molded into a strong nucleus of leaders to build a modern socialist enterprise.

Comrade Li Shuji spoke on these basic responsibilities of county-level unit consolidation: unifying ideology and further improving ideological and political adherence to the CPC in maintaining a high level of unified spirit; rectifying party practices, and swiftly carrying out a basic improvement in party spirit; strengthening the law and resolutely improving the struggle effectiveness of party organizations; and faithfully organizing, maintaining, and stabilizing work in sorting out the "three types of people." He also spoke on the subjects of truly strengthening the leadership of county-level unit consolidation work, keeping high standards, and doing a thorough job of unit consolidation.

Comrade Qiu Chuangjiao stressed in his speech that, in order to effect a fundamental improvement in social customs, we must continue to fight seriously against criminal activities, strengthen public security, generalize good management, and restructure and create a fine social environment. He said that after 2 years of seriously combating criminal activities and re-establishing social order and public security, social conditions in our province have improved remarkably; however, we must be vigilant, since there are still several obvious problems in this regard. In order to restructure and rebuild a fine social environment, in the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates and appropriate directives from the CPC, judicial units in our province must continue to fight uncompromisingly against serious crimes and against incidents of serious economic malfeasance and must insist on stopping these foul activities which corrupt social mores; judicial units must also fully implement measures to strengthen social order and maintain public security in order to continue to improve social order and public security.

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CSO: 4005/301

SOUTHWEST REGION

TASKS OF SECOND STAGE PARTY CONSOLIDATION OUTLINED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Nov 85 p 1

[Article by Shen Zhenlian [3088 2182 5114]: "Second Phase of Thorough All-Party Consolidation: Cadres from All City, Township, and Prefecture Committees Seriously Implement Spirit of National Conference of Party Delegates, Adopt Resolution To Ensure Quality of Party Consolidation Responsibility"]

[Text] Recently, all municipal, township, and prefecture standing committees, plenary committees, and expanded committees in Sichuan have been convened to deal with current matters concerning party consolidation work. They earnestly carried out analytical studies and stressed the need to adopt measures to ensure quality in thoroughly carrying out their second-phase party consolidation responsibilities.

In the process of implementing the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the enlarged provincial assembly, the majority of districts concentrated their efforts on the following tasks:

First, all levels of party officials seriously studied the documents of the National Conference of party Delegates and the enlarged provincial assembly, and thoroughly inspected the preparations for forthcoming jobs, thoroughly studied ways to solve the problems of the tendency toward uniformity and mediocrity in the party and ways to prevent a weakening of morale. Second, they made the correction of party tendencies a high priority and closely inspected important local cases in order to work toward resolving and correcting the problem of bad party practices. Third, they carried out instructions on ideals and on party spirit, aims, and regulations in order to strengthen ideological work and resolve existing problems. Fourth, strictly following party principles, they seriously strived to increase party membership and a better party organization. The Chengdu municipal committee, in an enlarged party conference, thoroughly studied the matters of continuing party consolidation and improvement, strengthening idealistic, moral, and judicial education, controlling and opposing the inroads and influence of decadent capitalistic and feudalistic ideologies, and encouraging a basic improvement of party spirit and the socialist spirit. It held two all-party unit cadre forums in a row, organized by Xindu, Anglai, and 11 other party units, to discuss party finances and the prevention of party "uniformity." Leading Dukou City committee comrades made an inspection of the consolidation work of several districts and counties; as a result of this inspection, they made suggestions for some fundamental solutions. Guangyuan, Luzhou, Nantong, Wanxian, and other city and local committees proposed basic measures for carrying out the second phase of party consolidation, requiring

item-by-item implementation and not missing any places, without being just a formality. Principal leaders of the Fuling, Yibin, Mianyang, and other city and local committees were closely involved in this work in the units, especially in units with a large number of questions and suggestions from the masses; while they were doing careful ideological work, they adopted organizational measures, adjusted groups, and strengthened party leaderships. In accordance with the implementation of the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates, every municipal, local, and prefecture committee wholeheartedly maintained high standards and strict requirements, solidly implementing the second phase of party work from beginning to end.

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CSO: 4005/301

SOUTHWEST REGION

INACCURATE NEWS REPORTS CRITICIZED

Chongqing CHONGQING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Nov 85 p 1

[Article by editorial staff: "Maintaining Party Principles in Proletarian Newspapers: A Discussion on Need for Complete Accuracy in News Reports"]

[Text] Recently, there have been a series of serious inaccuracies in this paper's news reports. Many readers here have made sharp criticisms and have shown their concern for party newspaper organizations and their concern for party news reports. We thank them wholeheartedly for this.

There may be as many as 8 or 10 problems which have caused these inaccurate reports. However, the basic cause is that a small number of reporters, editors, and correspondents have failed to recognize the full importance of party reporting work; they have lacked a sense of responsibility regarding their important duties toward the party and the masses. In effect, they have turned their backs on the proletarian newspaper's need for accurate, precise, and principled reporting.

Comrade Hu Yaobang, speaking of accuracy in newspapers, said: "We are a proletarian party, so of course we must promote truthfulness and we must base ourselves on facts when we face situations and clarify questions. Therefore, we have continually insisted on truthfulness and guarded against exaggeration; we understand that any form of exaggeration is completely inconsistent with the nature of a proletarian party." These are the party principles of a proletarian newspaper. They are the fine traditions of our party's newspaper work and the reflection of materialist philosophy and ideology in our news reports.

We of the Communist Party are materialists. Materialists believe that our basic resources are material things and facts; newspapers can only be the reflection of facts. Facts are of primary importance, reports are secondary; facts come beforehand, reports come afterward. This is not merely a question of philosophical ideology, but since our communist activities are the greatest and most glorious activities of mankind, communists must not brag or exaggerate; the laws of historical development have established that communism shall win the final victory. Therefore, materialist newspaper workers should be completely dedicated to facts, must stress objective facts, and must strive to report actual events of every hue and description in order to maintain the party principles of proletarian news reporting.

Unfortunately, these fine traditions and this attitude of struggle have been diluted in the minds of some older comrades and have not yet been assimilated well by many young comrades who have recently entered the newspaper world. They do not know the reasons why news reports must be completely accurate; therefore, they are careless when they collect news and do not fulfill their responsibility, or they confuse one thing with another, knowingly doing wrong, or they just listen to one side of a story and do not carefully examine the facts before writing. Thus, many inaccuracies are committed in reporting news, and the situation is becoming worse and worse. If the picture clearly shows a black-and-white television, the report says a color television assembly line was started; if a reform was clearly made with the approval of higher authorities, it is reported as "resorting to deception," etc. Some have even gone so far as to make something out of nothing; they face the wall and make up something or they just write down whatever comes into their heads! This has seriously affected party and government work and has harmed the credibility of party reports.

Of course, inaccurate reporting of news is one manifestation of the influence of unhealthy tendencies; however, there are other factors involved. Reporters and correspondents have the bad habit of not studying in depth and failing to examine personally and to do research; they are content to sit in the office, hearing and taking material to put together. How could reports written in this way not cause problems! Other reporters lack knowledge and pretend to know what they do not know when they write reports; in this case it is even harder to avoid problems. Especially in critical reports, they write articles all at one go, without a cautious attitude; often when the facts do not fit in, they end up creating passivity in many areas of work. These lessons are no longer unfamiliar to us!

Party newspaper work is definitely a serious job, it requires a full sense of political responsibility toward the party and toward the masses, it requires strict compliance with legal statutes, it requires an exact, concise scientific attitude, and it requires a working environment of conscientious examination and investigation; in a word, it requires a high degree of party principle. In all these respects, we have great shortcomings. We have also failed to instruct our workers in the fine traditions of proletarian reporting and the materialist newspaper point of view. Besides, we do not have a very scientific or ideal system of control. As for inaccurate reporting, we also lack strict organizational rules. We will wholeheartedly welcome more criticism and ideas from our readers so that we can make our paper into one which can be more useful in building the great socialist enterprise with Chinese characteristics and which can encourage economic prosperity both in the mountains and in the cities.

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CSO: 4005/303

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN EDUCATIONAL POLICIES PROPOSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 24 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Guo Ming [6753 6900]: "Sichuan Educational Work Conference Convened; Conference Proposes That Implementation of 9-Year Compulsory Education System Be Adapted to Local Circumstances; That Teacher Shortage Problem Be Solved by Expanding Enrollments of Teacher Training Colleges and Teacher Training High Schools and Other Measures; That Vocational Education Be Developed and That Principle of "First Train, Then Employ" Be Followed; and That Development of Standard High Schools Rely Primarily on Expansion of Existing Facilities"]

[Text] Chengdu 22 [August] report. A Sichuan Educational Work Conference Convened by the Sichuan Party Committee and the Sichuan People's Government was held in Chengdu 16-21 August. The conference studied the implementation of the 9-year Compulsory education system, the development of vocational education in the Seventh 5-Year Plan Period, the reform of regular high school education, and other subjects and proposed related implementation plans.

The conference proposed that province-wide implementation of the 9-year compulsory education system be adapted to local circumstances: that the cities, suburban areas, and a small number of the economically advanced counties (towns or districts) making up 20 percent of the province's population strive for realization around the year 1990; that the rural counties (or towns or districts) making up half of the province's population strive for realization of universal lower middle school education around the year 1995; and that the districts in the vicinities of the Pen-zhou Mountains and the mountains in the South making up 20 percent of the province's population strive for realization of universal primary education around the year 1990, and strive for realization of universal lower middle school education by the year 2000; and that most of the counties and economically depressed mountainous districts of the minorities people's areas making up 10 percent of the province's population strive for realization of universal primary education around the year 2000.

According to forecasts, the province's lower middle schools will need more than 800,000 teachers by the end of the century. To fill this need, the conference requested that each teacher training college increase its recruitment of students 8 percent each year from their 1985 enrollment base of 5,500 students; that the three province-administered teacher training colleges

increase their training classes; and that other institutions of higher learning establish teacher training classes for biology, geography, and other subjects for which teachers are in short supply.

It is currently thought that during the Seventh 5-Year Plan, Sichuan will still have a province-wide shortage of 90,000 teachers. The conference decided that it would increase the number of students recruited to the teacher training schools by 3,000 a year to solve this problem. It also decided that, beginning with this year, it would transfer cadres from provincial-level organs and organize them into lecture groups to train middle and elementary school teachers for the province, acting in conjunction with central government organ teacher training groups sent to Sichuan to help each locality accomplish its teacher training work.

The conference stressed that, during the Seventh 5-year Plan, vocational work in Sichuan should center on developing middle school-level vocational education, act according to the principle of "first train, then employ," proceed from actual conditions, and vigorously and in a planned way work to increase the enrollment of students, so as to expand the number of high school-level vocational schools to about 1,580 by the year 1990, enrolling 156,000 students a year, constituting 52.7 percent of the total number of students enrolled at the high school-level in the year 1990. Following 2 or 3 years of concerted work throughout the province, beginning in 1986, youth ready for employment will for the most part be selected according to the "first train, then employ" method.

The conference proposed that the strategic goals of the development of institutions of higher learning in Sichuan are to expand from the present 57 schools to 61 schools, to expand from the present 471 courses of study to 619 courses of study, and to expand from the present 115,000 students to 175,000 students. During the Seventh 5-year Plan period, the development of standard institutions of higher learning should concentrate on quality, relying primarily on further exploiting the resources of existing schools.

During the conference, reports were successively made by Sichuan Party Committee Secretary Yang Rudai, Sichuan Party Committee Assistant Secretary and Education Leadership Group Leader Feng Yuanmei, Sichuan Governor Jiang Minkuan, and Sichuan Vice Governor Kang Zhenhuang.

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NORTHEAST REGION

SECOND PLENARY SESSION OF LIAONING ADVISORY COMMISSION HELD

SK280251 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] The Second Plenary Session of the Liaoning Provincial Advisory Commission was held in Shenyang on 26 January. The session was presided over by Hu Yimin, vice chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission. Dai Suli, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission, delivered a speech at the session.

In line with the guidelines of the Second Plenary Session of the Sixth Provincial CPC Committee, the session participants conscientiously discussed and studied the work of the provincial Advisory Commission for 1986.

This year, the general demand of the work of the provincial Advisory Commission is to conscientiously implement the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the Sixth Provincial CPC Congress, to conduct investigations and research under the leadership of the provincial CPC Committee and in close connection with the two major tasks of carrying out various reforms in the urban and rural areas and achieving fundamental improvements in party style, to put forward suggestions, to assist the provincial CPC Committee in carrying out veteran cadre work, to participate in assessing new cadres, to support the new leading bodies and cadres to do their work, and to politically serve as good helpers and advisers of the provincial CPC Committee.

The plenary session held that many veteran comrades of the provincial Advisory Commission have rich experiences because they have been engaged in industry for a long time or have assumed leading work in the economic departments. They should actively assist the provincial CPC Committee in understanding the situation and summing up experiences and should offer suggestions for carrying out economic structural reform and technical transformation. They should also strive their best to help the provincial CPC Committee to decide on policies and to provide consulting services in terms of policies and theories.

Members of the Advisory Commission also conscientiously discussed ways to help the provincial CPC Committee to rectify party style and to strengthen ideological and political work. The participants also attended the Second Plenary Session of the Sixth Provincial CPC Committee.

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CSO: 4005/423

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN ARRANGEMENTS FOR RURAL PARTY RECTIFICATION

SK280131 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

["Opinions on the arrangements for town and township party rectification of Jilin Province" issued by the Party Rectification Guidance Group of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee on 5 January 1986]

[Text] Rural party rectification is an important phase of the largest scale, which involves more areas than the provincial, prefectural, and county party rectification did. We have over 20,000 party branches and 300,000 party members in the rural areas, of which nearly 1,000 party committees, more than 13,000 party branches and more than 100,000 party members are in towns and townships. On the basis of the requirements as stated in the "Circular on Arrangements for Rural Party Rectification" issued by the Party Rectification Guidance Commission of the CPC Central Committee, we should start the party rectification at the township and town level in the winter of 1985. The provincial CPC Committee decided that the tasks for the party rectification at the township and town level (including township and town party and government organs, and enterprises and establishments located in towns and townships which are run by counties) should be carried out from this moment on until next autumn. Town and township party organizations are the forefront command posts of the party's rural work. A success in the town and township party rectification has an important significance in promoting the rural material and spiritual civilizations, fundamentally improving party style and social conduct, eliminating the numerous obstacles to rural reform, and stimulating and guaranteeing the in-depth and sound development of rural reform and the further prosperity of the rural economy. In our province where agriculture occupies a larger proportion, the rural population amounts to two-thirds of the total population of the province, and the number of rural party members amounts to more than one-third of the total of the province. Whether or not the excellent rural situation can develop continuously and soundly, whether or not the second step of the rural reform can be completed smoothly, and whether or not grain production can be restored to a level prior to the disaster within 1 year, are decided, to a very great extent, by the situation of town and township party organizations, and by the performance of party members' vanguard and exemplary role. For this reason, a success in the town and township party rectification is all the more significant CPC committees at all levels should conscientiously carry out town and township party rectification, and fulfill the party rectification tasks in high standards and quality.

1. Major Problems To Be Solved in Town and Township Party Rectification

In carrying out town and township party rectification, we should comprehensively fulfill the four basic tasks as stipulated in the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification. They are to unify thinking, to improve work-style, to strengthen discipline, and to purify organization. Based on the requirements of the "circular" of the Party Rectification Guidance Commission of the CPC Central Committee, and the situation of our province's town and township party organizations and party members, we should focus on four issues when carrying out the improvement and construction.

First, we should conduct thorough education on the fundamental purpose of the party, and correct the unhealthy trends of power abuse for selfish gains. This is a task of paramount importance in town and township party rectification. We should educate party members to truly understand that our party is the vanguard of the working class, and that our party members should be vanguard fighters with communist awareness who, at any moment and in any circumstances, should sacrifice their individual interests for the interests of the state and the people and who are not permitted to and should not seek special interests except for the interests of the working class and the masses. At present their wholehearted service to the people should be embodied in actively leading the masses of peasants in achieving affluence through diligent labor, in abiding by law and discipline and in devoting to the building of the two civilizations; and leading the masses of peasants in carrying out disaster relief work, in achieving prosperity, in supporting the poor, in eliminating poverty, in achieving common affluence, and in working hard to make the country strong and the people prosperous. In their efforts to do so, Communist Party members should not hesitate to sacrifice their personal interests, and should be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts, resolutely oppose and resist the various unhealthy trends of power abuses for selfish interests, and play their vanguard and exemplary role.

When conducting the education on the fundamental purpose of the party, we should also conduct the education on ideals, discipline, the four basic principles, and the current situation, tasks and policies in order for party members to enhance their ideological awareness and competence in implementing policies, strengthen their sense of party spirit, and voluntarily correct their flaws and mistakes.

Second, we should further unify our thinking on the party's rural policies and the various policies for economic development. We should sum up experiences and lessons gained since the implementation of the agricultural production responsibility system, further eliminate the "leftist" influence, overcome complacency, depression, and the feeling of fearing hardships, and enable the broad masses of party members to more correctly understand the party's various rural principles and policies defined since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, to enhance their awareness in implementing the party's line, principles, and policies, and to enrich and improve the party's various rural policies in the course of practice.

Third, we should conscientiously handle a small number of party members who have committed serious mistakes. In order to strictly enforce the party's

discipline, and to maintain the quality of the party of being advanced and pure, we should strictly deal with the small number of party members and party-member cadres who have committed serious mistakes or violated discipline, in line with the party policies and the stipulations in the party constitutions, after their mistakes and crimes have been investigated and verified. Those who should be punished must be punished and those who should be dismissed from posts must be dismissed. And those who have committed crimes against the law should face criminal liabilities. Those who have sought economic advantage should return their illegal gains. As far as the small number of party members whose revolutionary will has been weakening and who fail to perform their duties as party members, to meet the requirements for party members, and to improve after repeated education, are concerned they should be advised to leave the party or have their registration cancelled. In the course of dealing with party members, we should be strict and careful and should carry out the work in accordance with the organizational procedures.

Fourth, we should strengthen the building of leading bodies. We should further consolidate and improve the ideology and workstyle of the leading bodies which have already been readjusted. As for the leading bodies which have a fairly great number of problems concerning their ideology and workstyle, we should strictly conduct criticism and self-criticism, and help them consciously correct the defects and mistakes and straighten out their ideological style and workstyle. Some incompetent members of the leading bodies should be dismissed. The leading bodies which are listless and weak and are full of serious problems should be readjusted. In the course of readjusting leading bodies, we should promote to leading posts those party-member cadres who have a strong party spirit, good workstyle, and remarkable work achievements, and who are strong and in the prime of life, in line with the needs of building the two civilizations in the rural areas, and in accordance with the four requirements for cadres in order to turn the leading bodies into one which has correct ideological and political lines, an honest and upright workstyle, and which is united, full of vitality, and is capable of leading the masses to build the socialist new rural areas.

We should resolutely end the situation in which the organizations are listless and weak, their discipline is lax, and "the party members fail to manage party work." We should correctly handle the relationship between the building of the party and the economic construction, and include the building of the party on the important agenda of the township and town CPC committees. We should also establish and improve the system of carrying out the party's regular organizational activities, adhere to democratic centralism, strengthen ideological and political work, and the education and management of party members, recruit more outstanding young and middle-aged people into the party, and persist in grasping the building of the two civilizations simultaneously.

2. The Measures, Methods, and Time for Township Party Rectification

Our province's township party rectification is generally divided into three phases: study; comparison and examination; and organizational measures and registration for party members.

The first phase is to study documents and enhance understanding. This is the most important phase of the party rectification. We should exert strenuous efforts to grasp this conscientiously. We should organize party members to earnestly study "the decision of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification," and the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification's "circular on the arrangements for the rural party rectification," clearly understand the importance and the major tasks for the rural party rectification, and strive to understand and grasp the relevant policies and methods well.

After doing this, we should carry out education on the purpose of the party, and resolutely correct numerous unhealthy trends. We should adopt specific and vivid measures to conduct education on the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly among the masses of party members so that party members and party-member cadres will clearly understand the need for firmly fostering the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly in the new historical period, strengthen their sense of respect for the masses, policies, discipline, and the legal system, and play their vanguard and exemplary role in leading the people in achieving common affluence. We should thoroughly investigate and lay bare such major unhealthy trends as abusing power and privileges of various trades for selfish gains, accepting gifts or bribes, coercion and commandism, collecting unwarranted funds and feeds, arbitrarily imposing fines, arbitrarily issuing cash or material bonuses, and fraud and exaggeration. The exposed major problems and serious cases of law and discipline violation should be clearly investigated and strictly handled one by one. We should attend to both positive and negative examples, greatly publicize and commend the positive ones and sum up lessons from the negative ones in order to educate the masses of party members and cadres.

We should conduct education on the current situation, principles, and policies, and unify the understanding of policies. We should organize party members and party-member cadres to conscientiously study the several "No 1" documents issued by the CPC Central Committee since 1983, to fully understand the profound changes taken place in rural areas since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in line with the specific local conditions, and to enhance their confidence in carrying out rural reform successfully. We should persistently take the socialist public ownership as the dominant factor, adhere to the principle of common prosperity, correctly handle the relationship of interests among the state, the collective, and the individual, actively carry out the second step of rural reform, and consolidate and develop the excellent rural situation. In view of the fact that our province was hit by serious floods last year, we should all the more provide for and help ourselves by engaging in production, carry out rescue work and achieve prosperity through reform, and restore our grain production to a level prior to the disaster within 1 year.

We should pay close attention to the party rectification of the enterprises and establishment located in towns and townships which are run by counties. Because they have direct ties with the masses of peasants, these units will damage the prestige of the party and the government if they fail to solve their problems of abusing the privileges of their trades for selfish gains, and undermining the interests of the masses. Proceeding from the actual conditions

of these units, we should carry out party rectification in close coordination with the crackdown of economic crimes, the popularization of legal knowledge and the improvement of the workstyles of organs, and urge these units to change their workstyles, improve their work and render better service.

The second phase is to conduct comparison and examination. Town and township leading bodies and leading cadres of various units should extensively solicit opinions from village-level cadres, party members, and the masses, conduct in-depth heart-to-heart talks and, based on specific local conditions, earnestly examine the major problems that should be solved during rural party rectification. Leading bodies should conduct the comparison and examination ahead of others, and make the results known to party members and cadres. With regard to the exposed problems, in particular those most complained about by the masses, we should adopt effective measures to solve them in a down-to-earth manner.

The third phase is to carry out organizational measures and party member registration. We should conscientiously organize party members to study the "Party Constitution" and the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life," and to measure themselves by the standards of party members in order to find out their own problems, analyze the root and the harm of their problems, and put forward measures to correct them. On this basis, we should carry out organizational measures and party member registration in a serious manner. We should uphold the standards very strictly, guard against overleniency and over-loose standards, maintain the purity and the quality of being advanced of party organizations, and increase the party's combat strength.

In carrying out every phase of the town and township party rectification, we should pay attention to developing democracy to the full, follow the mass line, pay heed to the masses' opinions, and persistently conduct rectification and correction of mistakes simultaneously. Upon concluding every phase, we should review the work and should not enter the next phase when the standards are not met. In the latter period of party rectification, we should conscientiously establish rules and regulations, consolidate party rectification achievements, and successfully sum up party rectification. County CPC Committees should organize forces to strictly inspect town and township party rectification and approve it only after the standards are met.

Town and township party rectification should be carried out in slack farming seasons or at a time when the people are not engaged in production to not interfere with farming work. Party rectification should be carried out first among the town and township party and government organs, and then among the county-run enterprises and establishments in towns and townships. Also, party rectification can be simultaneously carried out among these organs and enterprises and establishments only if there is capable leadership. The party rectification units should spend at least 60 days in party rectification work. Viewing from the situation of the whole province, the grassroots party rectification at the town and township level should basically be finished before the autumn harvest.

In making specific plans and arrangements for party rectification, localities are allowed to make differently from others in accordance with different realities under the circumstances of stressing real efficiency and ensuring the fulfillment of party rectification in high standards and quality.

3. We Should Pay Strict Attention To Grasping the Principles and Policies for Rural Party Rectification

The party rectification units at the town and township level should strictly implement the principles and policies stipulated in the "circular" of the Central Party Rectification Guidance Commission in order to ensure a sound development of party rectification.

We should have a correct estimate of the rural party organizations and their party members, and handle well the relations between the "majority" and a "tiny minority." We should firmly educate the majority of good or fairly good party members by positive measures and examples with a view to upgrading their awareness and enhancing their party spirit. The tiny minority of persons violating the law and discipline and making serious mistakes should be dealt with strictly and seriously in accordance with the party's policies. We should conscientiously draw the historical "leftist" lessons and resolutely prevent and avoid "leftist" practices.

We must strictly handle the problems arising on the occasion of conducting the rural reform and enlivening the economy, and punish those who abused the reform work to seek private gains or to violate the law and discipline. We should seriously deal with, in accordance with the relevant instructions of the central authorities, those who arbitrarily formulated unreasonable methods for distribution to seek private gains at public expense by violating the party's principles and policies. We may temporarily suspend solving the problems whose nature is hard to define until we finish this party rectification work.

When there is capable leadership and other conditions permit, we should take the chance of carrying out party rectification to solve the problems concerning some party-member cadres taking advantage of their functions and power to seize or privately divide collective property on the occasion of carrying out the rural agricultural production responsibility system. If the conditions do not permit, we may temporarily suspend solving these problems until we finish this party rectification work.

In accordance with the principles stipulated in Jilin Province's Circular No 45 of 1985, all cities, prefectures, and autonomous prefecture should map out specific measures for conscientiously solving the problems of arbitrarily giving bonuses, subsidies, and materials arising since 1984.

In accordance with the relevant regulations of the State Council, the provincial CPC Committee, and the provincial government on lightening the burdens on peasants, we should conscientiously sort out the problems in this regard, and correct the cases of charging irrational burdens on peasants.

We must correct the cases of some party-member cadres and party members resorting to coercion and commandism. Simultaneous attention must be paid to making specific analysis of the cases in the course of the correction work. We should properly punish those who rely on their power and positions to act wildly in defiance of the law and to seriously violate others' personal safety and property. Generally speaking, we must sum up experiences, draw lessons, improve our ideological understanding, work methods, and workstyle. With regard to the problems which the higher levels should be responsible for the solution, the higher-level leading organs and leading cadres should actively undertake the work.

In various localities, there are some veteran party members who took part in the revolution during their early years. Now, such party members cannot work due to their old age and bad health, or cannot frequently participate in the party activities due to other practical difficulties. We should not regard such party members as "having not played their due part for a long time," but should allow them to register for party membership. At the same time, we should give warm care and help to such party members in their political and daily life.

In the course of carrying out the rural party rectification, we should handle those problems involving matters of policies prudently, and not impetuously. As for those problems involving major matters of policies, we must conduct investigations and studies of them, and report them to higher authorities in a timely manner. Such problems should not be handled presumptuously without any approval.

4. Actually Strengthen the Leadership Over the Town and Township Party Rectification.

Success or failure in the town and township party rectification depends on the leadership. CPC Committees at all levels should actually shoulder the leadership responsibility over the rural party rectification.

The county CPC Committees should assume responsibility for leading the rural party rectification, and place the rural party rectification on an important position from the beginning to the end. Secretaries of county CPC Committees should personally grasp the party rectification work; deputy secretaries in charge of party rectification should grasp the work wholeheartedly; and Standing Committee members should respectively grasp the party rectification work on different fronts.

The provincial CPC Committee as well as various city, prefectural, and autonomous prefectural CPC Committees are duty-bound to guide the town and township party rectification. Such CPC Committees should organize forces to conduct investigations and studies among grassroots units, and should give guidances in a timely manner after summing up and exchanging experiences.

Party rectification is a major event of the whole party. Organizational, propaganda, discipline inspection, and political and legal departments under various CPC Committees should attend to the town and township party rectifica-

tion work among those enterprises and establishments which are stationed in towns and townships.

In accordance with the demands of the Central Party Rectification Guidance Commission, the provincial CPC Committee has decided to appoint a number of cadres of the provincial-level organs as instructors, and send them to the rural areas to conduct investigations and studies and to supervise and examine the party rectification work. All city, prefectural, autonomous prefectural, and county CPC Committees should also select a number of cadres (including those cadres who have retreated to the second life) from their organs, and send them to different towns and townships to serve as propagandists, instructors, or liaison men. Those cadres who are selected and sent to rural areas must have a good ideological style, a good grasp of policies, and rich experiences in doing work for the masses.

The party Rectification Offices in all cities, prefectures, and autonomous prefectures may properly readjust the setup and size of their departments in line with their respective situations in party rectification. But by no means should they weaken the forces of their departments. The forces of Party Rectification Offices of various county CPC Committees should be strengthened. CPC Committees in various towns and townships should establish crack organizations in charge of party rectification.

Town and township party rectification should mainly depend on the leadership of town and township CPC Committees. Those small number of leading bodies incapable of leading party rectification should be reorganized first of all. Competent cadres should be selected and sent to those towns, townships and units with relatively more problems in order to help them carry out party rectification.

In the course of carrying out town and township party rectification, we should pay attention to making good preparations for the party rectification at the village level. At present, we should concentrate on the work of studying documents and making corrections before conducting rectification, and should carry out experiments for the party rectification at the village level. Those problems which have been reported by towns and townships to higher authorities and which involve the leading organs and departments at higher levels should all be dealt with seriously and solved conscientiously in order to consolidate and develop the achievements scored by the province and by various cities, prefectures, and counties in party rectification.

These arrangements are also applicable to the consolidation of town and township enterprises, county-run enterprises, grassroots enterprises and establishments in districts, and the party organizations of various neighborhoods.

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CSO: 4005/423

NORTHEAST REGION

LI GUIXIAN PRAISES PLANT FOR AID TO BATTLEFRONT

SK300425 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] On the afternoon of 29 January, [Xu Chaofen], secretary of the CYL branch of the Liaoning Overseas Chinese Cosmetics Plant, came to the meeting room of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee to put souvenir badges in commemoration of the victory in the Lao Shan and the Zheyin Shan self-defence counterattack on the chests of leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Li Guixian, Li Changchun, Sun Qi, Li Zemin, Dai Sulu, Wang Guangzhong, and Xu Shaofu.

On 2 January this year, on behalf of the provincial Overseas Chinese Federation and the workers and staff members of the Liaoning Overseas Chinese Cosmetics Plant, (Xu Chaofen) as well as (Wei Jinfeng), member of the CYL branch of the plant, went to the Yunnan battlefield to present to the commanders and fighters there 10,000 bottles of skin lotion specially used to cure skin diseases. When (Xu Chaofen) and (Wei Jinfeng) gave the lotion to the commanders and fighters of the battlefield, many fighters, their eyes brimming with tears, repeatedly expressed their gratitude for the deep love and concern of the Overseas Chinese and the masses. Leading comrades of the troops in the battlefield personally received (Xu Chaofen) and (Wei Jinfeng). In the reception, leading comrades, on behalf of all the commanders and fighters of the battlefield, expressed their thanks to all workers and staff members of the cosmetics plant and to the people throughout Liaoning Province, and personally placed the souvenir badges on the chests of (Xu Chaofen) and (Wei Jinfeng).

Upon departure, leading comrades of the troops gave dozens of souvenir badges to (Xu Chaofen) and (Wei Jinfeng), and asked them to give them to the party and government leading comrades of Liaoning Province, comrades of the provincial Overseas Chinese Federation, the workers and staff members of the cosmetics plant, and relatives of the returned Overseas Chinese residing abroad. (Xu Chaofen) also briefed the provincial leading comrades on what they saw in the battlefield. Comrade Li Guixian praised the workers and staff members of the Liaoning Overseas Chinese Cosmetics Plant for their contributions to the battlefield.

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CSO: 4005/430

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING COMMENTARY URGES IMPROVING WORK ON INTELLECTUALS

SK300945 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jan 86 p 1

[Commentary: "Create A New Situation in Work Concerning Intellectuals"]

[Text] Recently the provincial CPC Committee and government commended 100 units advanced in carrying out intellectual work. Let us extend warm congratulations to all awarded units and high respects to all comrades who have engaged in intellectual work on all fronts throughout the province.

Under the leadership of the provincial CPC Committee and government, the province's party organizations and governments at all levels have done much work in implementing the policies on intellectuals in the past few years and have scored remarkable achievements. The whole situation has been good. However, the tasks of implementing the policies on intellectuals facing us are still very arduous. We still have much work to do in order to meet the demands of the CPC Central Committee, which call for solving all leftover problems of the intellectuals prior to the convocation of the 13th CPC Congress. For this reason, we should first solve the problems of leaders of some units who have failed to pay full attention to the implementation of policy on intellectuals and lack a sense of urgency in doing this work. We should also note that most of the unresolved problems of the intellectuals are comparatively complicated ones. If we fail to grasp them firmly, it will be difficult for us to fulfill the tasks within the set time.

The mood of weariness and relaxation is a big obstacle preventing us from carrying out work concerning intellectuals continuously. The leading comrades of some units are satisfied with the existing achievements. They have held that they have done enough in implementing policies on intellectuals and that they should stop the work. Some leaders have adopted a weary attitude of waiting for instructions, delaying, or relying on others in dealing with those long unresolved leftover problems. The relevant party organizations should educate these comrades to clearly understand that their tasks have not yet been completed unless they have solved all the intellectuals' problems. Therefore, we should not slacken our efforts or be weary in solving a small number of resolved problems because most of them are complicated ones which can exert great influence on the people. We should firmly grasp the policies on intellectuals through to the end.

This is the second year for our province in implementing the "3-year plan for implementing the policies on intellectuals," as well as a year of crucial importance. We hope that leaders at all levels will further enhance their understanding. Like the leaders of advanced units, they should grasp the work personally, give guidance and handle complicated cases personally. We should further improve the responsibility system, give different guidance for different cases, clearly define the tasks, assign the work to each and every person, and urge them to solve problems within a set time. We should also strengthen examination and supervisory work, examine the problems of each and every intellectual, grasp the work through to the end, strive for actual results, and exert efforts to create a new situation in work concerning intellectuals.

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CSO: 4005/423

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING ACHIEVEMENTS IN POPULARIZING PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

SK240705 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 5 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] Our province has scored great achievements in making primary school education universal. A provincial re-examination shows that not only the 81 counties and districts, which were up to standard for popularizing the primary school education 2 years ago, have consolidated their achievements but also the rest 19 counties and districts have also reached the state-and the province-assigned targets for "four rates," and fulfilled the historical task of popularizing the primary school education 2 years ahead of schedule.

To meet the demands of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on making primary school education universal in the 1980's, party and government organs as well as educational departments at all levels in our province have all regarded the popularization of the primary school education as a major point for developing educational undertakings. Over the past few years, our province has gradually readjusted the scale of senior middle schools and the distribution of junior middle schools. At the same [time], the number of primary schools whose students wear middle school hats [Dai Chu Zong Mai Zi De Xiao Xue 2071 0443 0022 1604 1311 4104 1420 1331] has dropped from 9,938 in 1977 to 140, and more than 10,000 key primary school teachers have returned to primary schools to teach. Since 1981, a total of 16,000 in-service primary school teachers have completed the correspondence courses equivalent to secondary normal school education; and more than 55 percent of primary school teachers have reached the level of secondary normal school (senior middle school) education. Thanks to the several years of readjustment and training, among the 21,000 leading cadres of primary schools, throughout the province more than 70 percent have become key cadres and have been competent at their jobs; and among the 187,000 primary school teachers of our province, more than 90 percent have become key teachers and have been competent or basically competent at the teaching work.

To make the primary school education universal in the province, all localities have also improved the conditions for running schools. Since 1981, a total of 570 million yuan has been invested in improving the conditions for running primary schools.

People's governments at all levels have each formulated their plans for making the primary school education universal. Most localities have established

the leadership responsibility system in line with the relevant stipulations of the province, have performed the tasks and duties for popularizing education, and have accelerated the pace of popularizing the primary school education. A recent re-examination conducted by the province shows that the enrollment rate of children of school age has reached 98.3 percent, the attendance rate of primary school students has reached 98.3 percent, the qualification rate of primary school graduates has reached 95.3 percent, and the primary school attending rate among the children aging from 13 to 15 has reached 98.2 percent.

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CSO: 4005/423

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

CPPCC JOURNAL STARTS PUBLICATION--Heilongjiang, ZHENGXIE BAO (HEILONGJIANG CPPCC JOURNAL), sponsored by the Heilongjiang Provincial CPPCC Committee, started publication on 15 January 1986. The 4-page semimonthly journal is published in Quarto size. This journal aims at extensively developing the patriotic united front by holding high the banner of socialism and patriotism, and serving the reunification of the motherland and the four modernizations. The basic tasks of this journal are to disseminate the party's policies, publish CPPCC members' opinions, spread information on the united front, exchange experiences, commend advanced individuals, respond to the voices of the people of all circles, and introduce literary and historical knowledge. Writing inscriptions for the first issue of the journal were Yang Jingren, vice chairman of the National CPPCC Committee; Wang Yushi, chief editor of RENMIN ZHENGXIE BAO (PEOPLE'S CPPCC PAPER); and some leading comrades of the province, including Sun Weiben, Chen Lei, Li Jianbai, Hou Jie, and Wang Zhao. [Text] [Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jan 86 p 3 SK] /8918

SPRING-FESTIVAL FORUM HELD--On 29 January, the provincial Advisory Commission held a forum to greet the Spring Festival. The forum was presided over by Chen Lei, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission. A total of 28 persons attended the forum, including Wang Luming and Zhang Xiangling, vice chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Standing Committee members; and members of the Advisory Commission. Also attending the forum were principal leaders of the provincial CPC Committee and government, including Sun Weiben, Hou Jie, Liu Chengguo, and Zhou Wenhua. Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Governor Hou Jie spoke at the forum. The participants were only served tea at the forum. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Jan 86 SK] /8918

CSO: 4005/430

NORTHWEST REGION

REPORT ON SYSTEM OF PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 12 Nov 85 p 1

[Article by Cui Xiaoming [1508 2556 2494]: "Regional-level Government Organizations Institute Personal Responsibility System; Autonomous Region Party Committee Administrative Sections and Personnel Office Jointly Held All-region Organizational Work Personal Responsibility System Conference"]

[Text] From 7 November through 10 November, the autonomous region party committee administrative sections and the region's personnel office jointly held an all-region organizational work personal responsibility conference. At the conference, experiences in building a sound organizational work personal responsibility system in our region were exchanged and measures to perfect this work were investigated.

Ever since the all-region personal responsibility system conference in March, our region has been gradually working to develop a sound system of organizational personal responsibility. So far, in the whole region, 1,840 party administrative organizations at all levels and enterprise units have already established a personal responsibility system, which amounts to 93 percent of the total; 16 local, city, and county work sections have already completely implemented the personal responsibility system; and 8 sections which are directly subordinate to the autonomous region have implemented the personal responsibility system.

Over 170 cadres from all parts of the region participated in the conference. Everybody analyzed how well Ningxia has implemented the organizational personal responsibility system work and what problems still exist. Twentyfive comrades, representing their respective units, presented their experiences at the conference.

Shortly before the end of the conference, autonomous regional party committee vice secretary Hao Tingzao [6787 1694 5679] gave a speech. He said that establishing the personal responsibility system in organizations and units is an important reform in our nation's administrative personnel management system. It has a quite significant effect on the transformation of organizational work attitudes, on upgrading the effectiveness of organizational work, on overcoming bureaucratism, on correcting unhealthy tendencies, and on helping organizations serve the four modernizations better. When they initiate this work, all districts must do a lot of examination and research based on actual conditions in the district or unit concerned and, after analyzing and comparing,

select the form of personal responsibility system which is best suited to the special characteristics of the unit's work. It should be simple, convenient, and easy to manage; it should stress effectiveness; it should not be just for show or "one stroke of a knife"; and it should not be a formality. In setting up an organizational system as well as in personnel allocation, we must work from reasonable and correct principles. Every district and every unit must strengthen its leadership for this work, level by level. While working on their units' personal responsibility systems, all leadership cadres should first draw up their own personal responsibility systems in order to develop and foment this work carefully. The critical conditions of each cadre's personal responsibility system should be recorded in his files for present and future review in order to serve as an important foundation for each cadre.

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CSO: 4004/303

NORTHWEST REGION

MEASURES TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT PARTY'S INTELLECTUALS POLICY

Lanzhou LANZHOU WANBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by Cui Mingdao [1508 2494 6670]: "Implementation of Intellectuals Policy Must Be Without Cuts or Reductions: Provincial Party Administrative Section Holds Combined Meeting, Raises Six Important Points"]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, the Gansu administrative section held a combined meeting on implementing the party's policy on intellectuals in the Lanzhou area, decided that this winter and next spring our province will concentrate on six important points in the implementation of the intellectuals policy, and required that all basic work be completed by the end of next year.

These six important points are: (1) thoroughly redressing earlier false accusations and seriously reexamining, adjusting, and reversing decisions; (2) seriously reviewing all incidents of mistreatment (including economic matters) and false accusations in recent years and correcting whatever is wrong; (3) because earlier mistreatment and misutilization forced many people to change jobs quickly, often husband and wife were forced to live in different places--promptly rectifying this situation; (4) conscientiously solving the problem of "difficulties in entering the party" for intellectuals; (5) placing older intellectuals of a certain level of knowledge and influence, since they have been mistreated in the past and still have not been fully reinstated, in appropriate positions of respect and responsibility; and (6) restoring property and private houses which were confiscated from intellectuals during the "Cultural Revolution."

The provincial committee administrative section leader emphasized at the combined meeting that we must rigorously carry out the policy and insist on acting in accordance with the policy. Directives from the CPC Central Committee and from the provincial level on implementing the policy on intellectuals must be thoroughly carried out without any cuts or omissions, implementing them item by item to ensure quality. Resolving problems left us by history will be all right for rough outlines but not for details, for broad concerns but not for strict accounts.

Provincial committee vice chairman Liu Bing [0491 0393] spoke at the end of the combined meeting. He said that in order to implement the policy toward intellectuals nad overcome the resistance of reactionary habits and bureaucratism, leadership cadres at each level must become personally involved in

this work. How can this be done? First, take care of matters in your own section of your own unit; second, make up a set plan; and third, resolve the situation item by item and man by man.

The provincial mechanized industry company and four other units agreed to the conditions of implementing the policy toward intellectuals. Over 300 people from provincial sections, offices, and bureaus and leading comrades from Lanzhou Technical Institute, scientific research, literature, from large and medium-sized enterprises, etc. participated in the combined meeting.

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CSO: 4005/303

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

CHENGDU PLA PARTY MEETING URGES IMPROVING PARTY STYLE

HK290147 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] A plenary meeting of the Chengdu Military Region CPC Committee which concluded on 27 January made arrangements for the army to advance in the forefront of straightening out party style. It demanded that the units stationed in Yunnan, Guizhou, Sichuan, and Xizang achieve a fundamental turn for the better in party style this year.

The principal leading cadres of PLA units stationed throughout the southwest gathered at this meeting. They seriously studied and appreciated the instructions of the CPC Central Committee and Central Military Commission on straightening out party style and the important speeches of leading central comrades at the central organ cadre gathering. They analyzed the situation in party style in the units of the military region.

As a result of party rectification and continual education in party style and discipline in the past 2 years, the party members and cadres of PLA units stationed in the southwest have made a notable advance in playing a model and leading role, and the main current of party style is good. However, there are some problems in party style in certain units.

The meeting proposed: In order to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in party style in the units throughout the military region, it is currently essential to grasp the following points:

1. Resolutely act according to the party policies and principles and curb the unhealthy trend of "policies in the upper level and countermeasures in the lower."
2. Ensure fairness and uprightness and appoint people to posts on their merits, and curb the unhealthy trend of distinguishing between acquaintances and non-acquaintances and appointing only acquaintances to posts.
3. Uphold the fiscal and economic systems, and curb the unhealthy trends of indulging in extravagance and spending public funds on giving banquets and presenting gifts.

4. Adhere to the style of seeking truth from facts and curb the unhealthy trend of doing things in a superficial way.

5. Persist in obeying orders and commands and curb the unhealthy trend of sticking to one's own ways of doing things.

6. Adhere to party discipline and curb the unhealthy trend of liberalism.

The participating comrades unanimously held: To bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party style, the most important thing is that the leaders should take the lead and start with themselves.

Comrade Wan Haifeng announced at the meeting: Everyone is equal in the face of party discipline. No matter who it is, if he violates party discipline and state law, he must be dealt with strictly without any indulgence.

He read out a decision stating that three leading cadres of divisions and regiments have been respectively expelled from the party, retained in the party for observation, and given a serious inner-party warning for bribery and corruption, reselling automobiles for profit, and privately distributing public funds.

The meeting also specially invited advanced individuals and representatives of units that have adhered to party rules and regulations in a model way to make reports. Education in ideals and discipline was thus conducted for the leading members of the CPC Committee.

The meeting also made a decision on learning from the model Comrade Liu Bin.

This meeting set an example in improving the style of meetings. No above-standard provisions were available, and no souvenirs were given out. The participants simply drank green tea as they studied and discussed major questions in party and army building.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

WEI CHUNSHU SPEAKS AT MEETING ON MILITIA

HK310309 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] On 15 January, the regional CPC Committee held the 8th plenum of the People's Armed Forces Committee, in Nanning. The meeting was held in connection with the principles of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council and the Central Military Commission, that from now on, we should reduce the number of militiamen, improve the quality, grasp well the focal points and consolidate military work. The meeting worked out plans for this year's regional militia work.

The meeting urged party committees, governments and military organizations at various levels, to continue to do well in reforming the military service this year. They should strive to keep pace with the changes in the strategic guiding ideology of national defense, so that the military will better serve economic construction and so that we shall accomplish the glorious tasks assigned by the CPC Central Committee, of defending the boarder and developing the economy of the border.

Wei Chunshu, chairman of the regional people's government and chairman of the Regional CPC Committee People's Armed Forces Committee, spoke at the meeting.

He said that the region is listed by the central authorities, among the state's focal points of building military service. Party committees and governments at various levels must act seriously, in the spirit of the central documents. They should consciously include military work in the agendas of party committees and governments. We stress that the armed forces should be subordinate to the party administration. This requires all departments to jointly supervise the work, but we must guard against the situation of shirking responsibility.

Comrade Wei Chunshu said that we must uphold the practice of building the two civilizations simultaneously, and give full play to the role of the military in building the two civilizations. The leadership of various party committees, governments and units must attach great importance to the force, and handle it well, so as to work hard toward invigorating the economy and promoting the development of Guangxi.

While building spiritual civilization, we must constantly strengthen ideological and political work among the military, so as to raise their political consciousness. In addition, this will give an impetus to society through the young military, thereby making contributions in improving the general mood of society.

In his conclusion, Comrade Wei Chunshu said that to put county, city and district People's Armed Forces Departments under the jurisdiction of local authorities is a decision of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission. This is favorable to exercising leadership over military work by local party committees and governments, and building the reserve national defense force. Party committees, governments and military organizations at various levels must educate cadres of the People's Armed Forces about stressing party spirit, taking the overall situation into consideration, and observing discipline. They should correctly handle relations between personal interests and those of revolution. They should make their home wherever they are, keep their mind on their work, and love the undertaking of People's Armed Forces work.

The meeting was attended by Li Xinliang and (Xiao Xichu), vice chairman of the regional People's Armed Forces.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NEI MONGGOL MILITARY DISTRICT HOLDS PARTY MEETING

SK230435 Hohhot Nei Mongool Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] After successfully readjusting the leading bodies at or above the division and regiment levels, the Nei Monggol Regional Military District recently held an enlarged meeting of its party committee to urge the new leading bodies at all levels to grasp major tasks and the work of improving party style in order to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in the party style of the PLA units throughout the district in 1986.

The readjusted leading bodies at or above the division and regimen levels have upgraded their quality and somewhat lowered their average age. Of the total number of cadres at the new leading bodies at the division level, 30.7 percent are of minority nationalities, and 43.3 percent of the total number of principal officers are in charge of military and political affairs.

At the enlarged meeting, the participating leading cadres from the PLA units at or above the division level expressed that efforts should be made to resolutely implement the decision made by the Central Military Commission and to strive to create a new situation in party style by dedicating themselves and in the leading organs' examples in the activities and going into action immediately. The veteran comrades who had retreated from their posts during the readjustment of leading bodies also expressed in succession that though they had retreated from their posts, they should act as if they are always in their positions in the drive of straightening out party style and should lead their fighters in the drive and be examples for them.

At the enlarged meeting, Cai Ying, commander of the regional military district, and Liu Yiyuan, political commissar of the regional military district, also delivered speeches, in which they summed up the work done in 1985 and made work arrangements for 1986.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

XIZANG MILITARY DISTRICT HOLDS LOGISTICS WORK MEETING

HK291344 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] In order to implement the spirit of the PLA Logistics Department directors conference and to attain the target set by the PLA General Logistics Department that every PLA soldier or cadre can each day be supplied with 1.5 jin of vegetables, 1 liang of meat, 1 liang of fresh eggs, 1 liang of animal or vegetable oil, and 1 liang of bean products in 2 to 3 years' time, a conference on production and operations in logistics work of the Xizang Military District was held in Lhasa on 21 January. Gao Tangjin, deputy commander of the military district; (Zhou Yangyu), deputy political commissar of the military district; (Dong Chenli), director of the political department of the military district; and (Liu Shihuo), deputy chief of the General Staff of the commanding office of the military district, attended the meeting. Attending the meeting also were directors and section chiefs of logistics departments from brigades, military subdistricts, and independent regiments, and leading comrades of the relevant departments under the military district, in all some 180 people.

The main subjects of the meeting were studying and implementing the spirit of the important speeches delivered by central leading comrades at the central organ cadres meeting; relaying the spirit of conference on production and operations in logistics work held by the PLA and the Chengdu Military Region; summing up logistics work for 1986; and studying and formulating plans for the armed forces in the military district for production and operations during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period.

At the meeting, Deputy Commander Gao Tangjin delivered a speech on straightening out party style at present.

He stressed that straightening out party style is an important issue for the whole party, as well as for the whole army. The military district has decided to treat straightening out meeting style as a breakthrough, and to resolutely curb malpractices. From this meeting on, when attending meetings in the future, participants will not be allowed to [words indistinct], to drink wine, or to have group photos taken. Neither will they be given souvenirs, nor eat in excess of the scale for boarding charges. This is to oppose extravagance and waste.

Then, Director (Wang Shanghe) relayed the spirit of PLA logistics work conference, briefly summed up logistics work in the military district in 1985, and arranged this year's logistics work. He said that this year is the first year of China's Seventh 5-Year Plan. Under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee and its Military Commission, the military district must continue to properly reform the army structure and streamline the armed forces; grasp the building of grass-roots army units; vigorously develop diversified operations, industry, agriculture, and sideline production; improve the livelihood of the armed forces; and ensure the living standards of the armed forces under the situation of price changes. It is necessary to strengthen control over materials and funds and to properly carry out work with less people and funds, so as to meet the requirements in modernizing and regularizing the army. Meanwhile, it is necessary, in close connection with the reality in the armed forces of the military district, to further strengthen our sense of the overall situation, of war preparations, of the masses, of policies, and of [words indistinct], so as to upgrade our logistics work and agricultural and sideline production to a new level.

Deputy Director (Zhou Longji) also delivered a speech on implementing the spirit of the conference held by the Chengdu Military Region on Production and operations.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HAINAN CIRCULAR ON MILITIA, RESERVE SERVICE

HK290817 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] The Hainan Regional CPC Committee and Hainan Military District CPC Committee recently issued a joint circular, demanding that CPC committees, governments, and People's Armed Forces Departments at all levels seriously study the spirit of the documents of the CPC Central Committee and really do well the work of militia and reserve service in our region.

The circular points out: The leading comrades of CPC committees, governments, and People's Armed Forces Departments at all levels must seriously study and disseminate the spirit of the documents of the central authorities and unify the thinking of the cadres and militiamen on the basis of the spirit of the documents. Centered on economic construction, they must organize militiamen to take part in the building of the two civilizations, direct them to the lead in studying scientific and cultural knowledge and production skills, to get rich through hard work, and to sustain the armed forces by hard work. They should take the lead in resolving difficulties, in abiding by disciplining and law, and in upholding social order. Around the Spring Festival, all places must vigorously mobilize militiamen to carry out the activities of learning from Lei Feng, doing good things, and changing prevailing habits and customs, strengthen the militiamen's concept of communist morality, and make new contributions toward a fundamental turn for better in the general mood of society.

The circular demands; under the unified leadership of their local CPC committees and governments, the Tongza Military Subdistrict and all city and county People's Armed Forces Departments must do well in grasping militia and reserve service on their own initiative and act well as staff officers of local CPC committees and governments. Armed Forces committees at all levels must seriously analyze the situation in militia and reserve service, formulate feasible measures, and seriously implement them. Proceeding from the realities of their own places and units, all city and county CPC committees, governments, and People's Armed Forces Departments must grasp typical examples and create a new situation in our region's militia and reserve service.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

GANSU RADIO HAILS MEETING ON BUILDING, DEFENDING NORTHWEST

HK270603 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Station Commentary: "The Army and People Join Hands to Invigorate the Great Northwest"]

[Text] The meeting of principal leading comrades of five provinces and regions in northwest China ended victoriously. We hail the success of the meeting.

This is an important meeting for strengthening the unity between the army and the government, and between the army and the people in northwest China, and for discussing economic construction aiming at invigorating the great northwest.

The great northwest covers a vast area and abounds in natural resources. This is a precious land exploited by our forbears. When inspecting the five provinces and regions and army work in northwest China, central leading comrades have pointed out on several occasions that the great northwest will become the most important base in China for developing economic construction in the 21st Century. To build the base well, in the past years, party, government, and people in the northwest united, struggled and made great contributions to consolidating and developing the excellent situation of stability and unity there. However, due to historical and other reasons, the economy has been developing slowly in the northwest, failing to meet the needs of the four modernizations. Therefore, it is necessary to invigorate the economy in the northwest so that it can make due contributions to the modernization of the country. Party, government and people in the northwest must join hands more closely, care for and support each other, and jointly undertake the historical mission of building and defending the great northwest with one heart and one mind.

The meeting was a short one, but was held in a good atmosphere and yielded good results. It served the purposes of exchanging information, deepening understanding of each other, cementing relations, and strengthening unity, and will greatly stimulate the invigoration of the great northwest.

To invigorate the great northwest, we have many favorable conditions, of which the most important and valuable is the great unity of party, government and people. Provided that the party, government, and the people are united closely, go forward hand in hand, and carry forward the spirit of the foolish old man, we can surmount every difficulty and attain the target of invigorating the great northwest.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BEIJING COMFORT GROUP PERFORMS AT SATELLITE LAUNCH BASE

HK150641 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jan 86 p 3

[Newsletter by reporter Li Tong [2621 1749]: "Sending Out Encouragement, Bringing Back Rewarding Gains--on a Beijing Municipal Comfort Group's Performance at a Base of the National Defense Science, Technology, and Industry Commission"]

[Excerpts] Inspecting a base of the National Defense Science, Technology, and Industry Commission in the northwest in July 1985, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: "I hope that our literature and art workers and those comrades engaged in drama, dance, comedy, and music will go to these places and take a look, and sing the 'Moon of the Fifteenth of the Month'!"

In October, a comfort group consisting of (xue?) people arrived at this base from Beijing. There were 32 actors and stage workers in the group, and they gave 32 performances in less than 20 days (both fully-staged and separate small performances). They then went straight to the southeast from the northwest of the motherland to express their appreciation of the commanders and soldiers to express their appreciation of the commanders and soldiers of an ocean-going space survey ship at another base. At the end of 1 month they had done 28 fully-staged shows and 16 separate small performances to a total audience of more than 33,000.

I.

There is a satellite launch base located in the Gobi Desert. Despite the fact that this place is the peak of the development of human science, technology, and civilization, that many of the most intelligent people of the Chinese nation gather here, and that material conditions have greatly improved due to construction over more than 2 decades, the spiritual life, cultural life, and amusement here are still comparatively weak. The performances of literature and art performance groups occur once in a blue moon. The scientists and technicians, cadres, and soldiers who have been working hard here for many long years welcomed the Beijing Municipal Comfort Group ceremoniously and treated them warmly. The Gobi desert became lively and the comfort group the center of discussion.

When the comfort group left the base, a large number of commanders and soldiers saw them off standing in formation in the night air of the Gobi in late autumn. The veteran commander shouted: "Come here again next year!" Holding the chilly hands of their hosts, the members of the comfort group could not hold back their tears. They kept bowing to express their thanks for the warm feelings of their hosts. It was a sincere exchange of feelings. When the cars started, there was a long silence. The members of the comfort group thought about their gains from the trip.

II.

The cars that carried the comfort group drove along the vast Gobi Desert. The members of the group experienced the violent bouncing of the cars, the yellow sand that filled the air, and the bad environment due to the shortage of oxygen and the dry climate. When they got out of the cars, every one of them looked like some sort of "unearthed relic." The comrades at the grassroots surveying stations were all moved at the sight of the guests from the capital covered with dust. The actors thought to themselves: So that is how our heroes on the space front live--under such bad conditions.

The comfort group visited the "cradle" of satellite work and met many people who had rendered meritorious service to space undertakings through hard work. They saw with their own eyes a Chinese rocket shoot up into the sky, which stimulated their strong sense of pride and responsibility. Thus, they gained a deep understanding of the high aspirations of our scientists and technicians, cadres, and soldiers.

III.

Coming back from afar, many comrades say: Our comfort group has not concluded its work yet. From now on, such performances should be done all the time. We should widely propagate to the society the feats of the heroes at the base and call on people in all circles to show their concern and support for the great northwest.

As our readers read this report, another batch of comfort groups will leave Beijing. On 10 January, the second Beijing Municipal Comfort Group leaves for another base of the National Defense Science, Technology, and Industry Commission located in the great southwest of the motherland. We hope that they will bring new encouragement there and bring back new rewarding gains.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI PUBLIC SECURITY--Over 15,000 public security and People's Armed Police personnel stood at their combat posts during yesterday's holiday. Inspecting posts were PAP zongdui leaders Pan Qihuai [3382 0366 2849] and Sui Xinhui [7131 1800 1920]. [Summary] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Oct 85 p 3]

NANJING POLITICAL WORK MEETING--Two days ago the Nanjing MR CPC Committee held a meeting to discuss and plan ideological and political work. Attending were MR Commander Xiang Shouzhi, Political Commissar Fu Kuiqing, Deputy Commander Wang Chengbin, Deputy Political Commissar Shi Yuxiao and leaders of the staff, political and logistics departments Liu Lunxian [0491 0243 6343], Yu Yongbo [0060 3057 3134] and Chen Hui [7115 6540]. Secretary of the Military Commission Discipline Committee and deputy director of the General Political Department Guo Linxiang also spoke. [Excerpt] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 85 p 2]

NANJING AF RECTIFICATION GROUPS--In order to complete the second batch of duties during second stage rectification with high standards and high quality, the Nanjing Air Force CPC Standing Committee has organized two groups, one for stressing rectification and one for stressing work. The group comprised of Political Commissar Zheng Zhubo, Deputy Political Commissars Song Zhaoshi and Zhang Chunqing, and Political Department Director Lin Yi will mainly devote its energies to guiding rectification. The other group, made up of Commander Jiang Yutian, Deputy Commanders Han Decai, Du Yufu and Yuan Guohui, Chief of Staff Yu Zemin [0060 3419 3046], Logistics Department Director Tu Min [3205 2404] and Engineering Department Director Huang Li'e [7806 7812 6948], will stress the war preparedness training of troops in addition to being concerned with rectification work. [Excerpt] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 85 p 2]

EAST FLEET CADRE MEETING--The East Sea Fleet recently held a conference for cadres at and above the regiment level. Fleet Commander Nie Kuiju, Political Commissar Zhang Wenhua, Deputy Commander Wang Jiying [3769 4949 5391], Deputy Political Commissar Wei Zhiguo [7614 3112 0948] and

Chief of Staff Chen Qingji [7115 1987 1323] attended. [Excerpt]
[Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 85 p 2]

SHANGHAI CONSCRIPTION WORK--Shanghai conscription work has basically finished for the year. Over 40,000 eligible youths reported this year. Today, several thousand new soldiers left Shanghai for their units. Seeing them off were Shanghai Deputy Mayor Ye Gongqi and Shanghai Garrison District Commander Ba Zhongdan. [Summary] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Nov 85 p 1]

BUSINESS-INVOLVED OFFICERS CHECKED--The party committee of the provincial military district has adopted resolute measures to thoroughly combat the malpractice committed by the cadres of the organs under the provincial military district, who have concurrently run businesses. As of now, the provincial military district has disbanded all of its business companies and all servicemen who had been involved in businesses have retreated from their companies, thus recovering the illegal incomes earned by the cadres. The Qinhuangdao City Military Subdistrict has submitted 500,000 yuan retained from the foreign exchanges earned by its companies to the city people's government. The Tangshan City Military Subdistrict has recovered more than 9,600 yuan earned by its three companies and seven personnel and has strictly examined and dealt with the party-member cadres who have sought personal gain by operating businesses. [Text] [Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Jan 86 SK] /8918

ZHEJIANG LEADERS COMMEND RETIREES--Commander Li Qing and Political Commissar Liu Zinzeng of the Zhejiang Provincial Military District signed a notice on 21 January commending Wang Futang, other retired cadres, and the party committee of the Lishui Military Subdistrict. Wang Futang, a former deputy commander of the provincial military district who joined the Red Army in 1931 and the CPC the following year, has always adhered to the fine traditions of the Army and the party in setting strict demands on himself and never claiming credit for himself and seeking special privileges since his retirement from the Army in 1978. [Excerpt] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 22 Jan 86 OW] /8918

LANZHOU MR LEADERS--On the morning of 24 January, the commanding officer of the Lanzhou Military Region commended and awarded 24 advanced units and 21 advanced individuals that have emerged in the drive for rendering meritorious services and bringing up models. The advanced units and individuals were awarded silk banners, citations, and prizes. Zhao Xianshun, commander of the Lanzhou Military Region, delivered a speech at the closing ceremony. Li Xuanhua, political commissar of the Lanzhou Military Region, attended the closing ceremony. [Excerpts] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jan 86 HK] /8918

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